

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The proposition brought forward at Richmond yesterday to inaugurate a movement to secure the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States possesses the elements both of great frankness and of great wisdom.

Its frankness lies in the confession that the Virginia convention in the matter of the suffrage is face to face with the interdiction of the national charter relating to that subject. There is no beating about the bush. The convention is asked to do what the Constitution forbids, and to do it openly. The negro, it is held, has shown himself unfit for the ballot, and therefore he should be deprived of the right to cast it. Let it be said to him, and to the state, that the penalty prescribed by the constitution is the penalty of exclusion. It can better afford to lose in representative strength in Congress and in the electoral college than to longer bear the reproach of unfair election methods, or tolerate a suffrage so seriously tainted with ignorance and incapacity. Meanwhile let an appeal be made to the country for such a change in the Constitution as will remove the penalty for performing an obvious duty.

Such an appeal, it ought to be plain enough to everybody, would be the height of wisdom. It would of necessity reopen the whole question of the civil war and its results, and put a premium on passionate attacks and recriminations. The period of reconstruction in particular would be the parade ground for every mountebank between the two seas, and the end of it all would be anger and froth, and the undoing of the years of work, of which, in spite of a thousand difficulties, the country is enjoying the fruits today in reunion and brotherly friendship.

It is but fair to an inferior and unfortunate race to give it the benefit of its best manifestations. And speaking in the light of these manifestations, it may be said that the negroes of today are not the negroes of the period of Reconstruction. Many of them show a remarkable and most worthy advance in character, capacity, general intelligence, and usefulness. They have earnestly tried to improve their opportunities. Many of them at the outset of their citizenship fell under malign influences, and gave strength here and there to corrupt local government. The great majority of the race are still all too poorly equipped for such responsibilities as pertain to citizenship in its constructive work. But no rule can afford to be, or should be, tried as a whole by the standard of its least worthy contingent; and in reckoning with the negro no regard should fairly be taken for him in his best as in his worst form.

It is idle to talk about white supremacy. That has never been threatened, and never will be. The white man rules by force of numbers as well as by right; and it is his power and unshakable hold on power that impose on him the duty of making his rule beneficent for all men.

Leaky Phones in Pennsylvania.

Not long ago the Pennsylvania legislature passed certain bills known as "leaky phones," changing the organization of municipal governments in certain cities. It was charged at the time that the anti-machine newspapers and legislators, who were measures were intended for machine advantage. Much doubt was expressed as to their constitutionality and constitution was caused in machine ranks by a newspaper publication to the effect that in advance of the decision of the supreme court of the state on the subject one of the judges of that court had privately posted the governor's law partner as to his attitude. This was of course denounced as a wicked political lie, but when the decision appeared it tallied with the publication and it then became known that the conversation between the judge and the governor had been by telephone.

A natural assumption in such a case is that somebody was listening on the wire while the judge told the governor how the court would decide. This assumption has been strengthened by precedents and proceedings at Harrisburg. A representative introduced a bill fixing a fine of not less than \$100 and imprisonment not exceeding six months for employees of telephone or telegraph companies who reveal the substance of any message. Instantly the connection between the proposed law and the judicial tip to the governor which leaked became apparent and the legislature had a merry time with the bill.

Of course the machine has offered no bill to punish a judge of court who leaks. That is not the business of the political leaders, especially when they rely upon the judges for tips. But this omission from the program of reform does not lessen the importance of the enactment as to telephones. Such a law should be in force in every community. A leaky telephone is a treacherous servant. Meanwhile, the laugh in Pennsylvania is on the machine, and the machine keeps on with its rigors and its franchise drives notwithstanding.

The country is big enough to afford scope for the college man and the self-made man. They should get together in an altruistic spirit and admit that college men are not necessarily more athletes or dreamers, and that self-made men are not invariably say "I see it" and "I do it."

It will be a great comfort through the terrors of mid-summer heat to reflect that in 1905 Mr. McKinley will still be wearing his customary silk hat and not an emperor's crown.

Religion in the Philippines.

In an address delivered on Wednesday at the commencement exercises of St. John's College in Fordham, New York, Rev. James J. Dougherty said:

"It is a shame that now that the United States has taken possession of the Philippines, a country with millions of Catholic souls, the church should be suffering. The rights of the friars, those good men who for 200 years have labored to lift up the Filipino savages and implant in them the love of the church and the truths of civilization, are now endangered under the American rule. And why? It is because the Philippine commission appointed by the administration to govern those islands has not a Catholic on it. These men are careless of the interests of the church, and it is the fault of the Catholic laymen of the country that they did not get the ear of President McKinley and insist upon his appointing at least one Catholic."

This was an unfortunate deliverance. The Rev. Mr. Dougherty is ill-adviced. The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is not suffering at the hands of the United States. The Philippine commission has not shown itself "careless of the interests of the church," or of any interests. It has proceeded with the utmost care in all that it has done. The disputed claims of the Spanish friars to large property holdings in the archipelago have not yet been decided. But it is to be presumed that they will be decided justly, and that the friars will re-

tain all that is theirs by right. The members of the Taft commission and other Americans in authority in the islands are men of established character, and it is unfair to impeach them on any religious ground.

It sounds strange, too, to hear an American priest championing the friars in the Philippines. Surely the Rev. Mr. Dougherty has not read the record. It is not composed of hearsay, nor does the testimony come from those opposed to the Roman Catholic communion. The witnesses who appeared before the Taft commission and testified as to the character and conduct of the friars were, almost without exception, members of that church, still adhering to its faith in spite of the acts of the unworthy men who had been representing it in those islands. But they considered that they were serving their church's best interests in exposing the false shepherds, and urging their banishment from the country.

Roman Catholic missionaries have worked in America quite as long as they have in the Philippine Islands. They have shared with their Protestant brethren in the hard task of ministering to savage tribes here. But the record here is very different from what it is there. It is a shining one in America, and has received tributes from even non-Catholic and non-Spanish sources. But the record of the Spanish friars in the Philippines has upon the whole been a reproach rather than a blessing to civilization. They have been the willing tools of a grinding civil power, and in their own right as well have kept their feet upon the necks of the people.

The interests of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines cannot suffer in the hands of American priests living under the Stars and Stripes, and the more speedily they are transferred to savage hands from the hands of those who have so grossly abused their places, the better it will be for everybody in both countries.

Schurman on American Greatness.
Schurman of Cornell touched the quick of the national sensitiveness yesterday when in the course of his address to the graduating class he said:

"Let me speak with the utmost frankness. Apart from the domain of politics and invention, America has not produced a single man or woman whose name will shine in the intellectual firmament with Raphael, Shakespeare, Copernicus, Newton, Laplace, Goethe and Darwin. I know we are a youthful nation. I know the law of development is first the natural and then the spiritual, and our chief business has been to clear the continent and make it habitable."

His plea was for a more devoted effort on the part of the educators of the country to develop the universities and colleges into agencies for the cultivation of the higher thought which alone can produce American prototypes of the greatest personages of the past. He spoke in a spirit of hope and without discrimination in favor of the university of which he is the head. He will be challenged on all sides, and with some show of reason despite the fact that he gave only a new expression to a thought which has been uttered by others before him.

There is no reproach to the American nation in the assertion that no men have been produced equal to those President Schurman named, even if that be true. He has scanned the centuries for his selections. The United States has been in existence now only one hundred and twenty-five years. The greater part of that period has been consumed in construction, preservation and expansion. Some remarkable intellects have been produced during these trying decades. Beyond the domain of merely inventive science this country has demonstrated its capacity. In letters and in art high ideals have been pursued and often attained, and our net results have measured well with those of the countries of the old world during the same period. The test of intellectual progression is not by the production of the isolated genius, but will forever stand as the world's great geniuses, but by the proportionate amount of the world's work in all lines which a people performs. There is no ground for pessimism when this test is applied to what America has done during the decades of her place in the world family. It is well, however, that a call should sound for the elevation of the republic's intellectual ideals.

The navy has had some difficulty in securing the right kind of enlisted men for the torpedo flotilla, owing to the demand for sailors for private yachts. It might startle Admiral Sampson to suspect that the navy is getting more officers and gentlemen than it needs, and not enough of the other kind of people.

The sensations developed in the courts make it appear that the criminal classes have been waiting for the politicians to take a vacation in order to get a turn at the choice locations in the newspaper columns.

Russia, in spite of its universal peace plans of a few years since, seems ready for any kind of a fight, from a brush with the benighted heathen of Asia to a tariff war with the United States.

Richard Croker's idea of entertaining friends at dinner with a collection of the cartoons of himself is a strong reminder that in New York the vote does not follow the caricature.

Like every other man of bold and uncompromising character, the late Hazen B. Pingree had a host of loyal admirers and a multitude of bitter enemies.

The Chinese will bear in mind the fact that the customs of civilization make the penalty a great deal more severe for a second offense.

Organizers of a new political party always have difficulty in keeping it from becoming a mere dumping ground for "isms."

Hell Gate.
After the battle ship Massachusetts had safely passed through the Hell Gate yesterday on her way by short cut into Long Island Sound, an order was issued from the department in this city that hereafter no naval vessels of this type and size should be taken over this same course. The fact that the Massachusetts went through without grounding does not weaken the force of the department's warning, or, for there was grave danger at all times during the passage that she might rip open her hull on a rock. Such an accident in time of peace is serious enough. In time of war it might be the cause of a loss beyond repair, even approaching the proportions of a great national disaster. The grounding of the Oregon a year ago while she was on the way to China interfered with the American program and might have proved costly had events taken a slightly different turn. Hell Gate is greatly improved over its former condition, but it is even yet susceptible of betterment. There are dangerous reefs in the channels and the currents are hard to fight. It is believed by engineers that with further expenditure the government can still further reduce the dangers to navigation. If they are not wholly removable, if so no time should be lost in undertaking the work. The fact that passenger boats pass through this treacherous place daily without mishap does not lessen the possibility of a heavy warship grounding while trying to make time by taking this course of emergency. Hell Gate is an important outlet from the Brooklyn yard and should be treated as though some day it might prove the only means of egress for ships of war with New York harbor blockaded by an enemy. An inland watergate at such a point might be the salvation of Boston or

of the metropolis itself. Ten millions of dollars would not be too much to expend to make this place a safe channel and every possibility. The government has already devoted vast sums to the improvement of harbors for this very purpose, just as it has at enormous cost constructed fortifications and built vessels which may never be used for decades, but which, when the emergency arrives, will far more than justify their cost.

Almost anything seems possible in this inventive era. Edison's new building material, which is poured into place and then allowed to harden, may compel builders to make their estimates by the gallon instead of by the cubic foot.

J. Pierpont Morgan will soon be back at his Wall Street office. A large amount of Europe still remains unpurchased, and it is not yet known whether Mr. Morgan intends to make another trip for it.

When he considers the amount of cattle and other property he has lost to the British the Maharajah feels justified in protesting that he is not insane, but merely indignant.

There is so little real patriotism in China that it is entirely probable that the Peking plumbers and tin roof men are now rejoicing over what happened to the Forbidden City.

Mr. Bryan seems a little in doubt whether he will use his paper to boom his candidacy or his candidacy to boom his paper.

It is thought that Mr. Tillman is too much disgusted by the failure of his recent resignation to ever try again.

SHOOTING STARS.

Looking Forward.
"I hope to see the time when there is no money in politics," said the ardent youth.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, gravely, "when that time comes we'll simply have to go into some other business."

Benefits Forgotten.

Man is an ingrate. When it's hot his coat is warm, but when it's cold, he never says a word.

Signs of Victory.

"Casey, the contractor, an' 'is wife wor playin' croquet agin yisterday," said Mr. Rafferty.

"Who won the game?" inquired Mr. Dolan.

"I dinnow. But judgin' be the broken mallet, that com flyin' over the fence at the two big welts on Casey's brow, I sh'd say the victor wor Casey's wife."

A Successful Experiment.

"Do you think it is possible to kill mosquitoes with kerosene?" asked the man who doubts what he reads.

"Oh, yes," answered the friend. "I have performed the experiment with entire success. I poured some kerosene around the house when it was full of mosquitoes. Then some one inadvertently dropped a lighted match. It was a trifle expensive, but I have every reason to believe a great many mosquitoes were killed."

Paternalism.

"What do you think of this idea of government ownership of everything?"

"I don't like it," answered the apprehensive citizen. "It's paternalism."

"And paternalism is particularly objectionable to you?"

"Yes, sir. I have the highest admiration and respect for this government, and when I think of the superior ways of young people who have just been educated I must say I don't want to see it treated like a father."

The Question of the Hour.

No more are the people asking food. The questions they asked of you; "Does the Constitution follow?"

The flag to a distant shore?"

"Was there ever a true sea serpent Brought close to the naked eye?"

"The flying machines that we read of—Will they ever be able to fly?"

This is the question that now is heard In the busy haunts of men:

"Is it proper to wear a shirt waist? If so, how much and when?"

A Monument to Blaine.

The report that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will raise a monument to James G. Blaine of Pittsburg is interesting. Mr. Carnegie's money is spent mainly for educational enterprises, and in a large way such a monument would be educational to the youth of Pittsburgh. Born in western Pennsylvania, Carnegie was a Scotch-Irishman. He began his career in the service of an adopted state and the nation. His career is particularly inspiring to students and young men. Mr. Carnegie was a personal friend and warm admirer of Blaine, but no one who knows him can suppose that this monument, if it is raised, will be a personal tribute. If it is not to teach something, it is unlikely that Mr. Carnegie would ever raise it.

Can Live Anywhere.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It was somewhat amusing during the early days of the American scattering abroad to hear people talking about the inability of an American to live in the Philippines. This, too, in face of the fact that the pioneers reduced malarial districts on this continent to a condition of salubrity, and that some of our choicest sections of today were once plague spots from a malarial point of view.

There is no limit to be placed upon the aggressive adventuresomeness of the American. He can conquer a country without making such such as Alaska, or a country with too much such as the Philippines, and remain always master of himself and his surroundings.

A Novel Sentence.

From the Minneapolis Times.

A Chicago Justice of the peace has sentenced a young man to save \$100. The man, who was arrested for playing base ball in the public street, was fined \$100. The judge, in his opinion, was a police officer who objected to go and jump in the river. As the judge was a police officer, he was not to be trusted. The judge's sentence was a novel one. The man was to save \$100. The man was to save \$100. The man was to save \$100.

A Familiar Headline.

From the St. Louis Star.

The most familiar heading in the newspapers of this country, at least, is "Killed at a Crossing." The amount paid out by steam and trolley lines for deaths at the crossings would more than pay the expenses of a campaign of the most successful kind. Why not exercise this precaution and thus save life and money?

The Troop in Greece.

From the Syracuse Herald.

American-made trolley cars are to be sent between Athens and Piræus in Greece, over the ground where struggled the Spartans with Thebans, and where the Lacedæmonians did some very bad things. It will seem a little odd to ask for a transfer from the Acropolis to the Lacedæmonian bath of push the button for the motorman to stop at the Equestrian gate.

Revenge for China.

From the Louisville Post.

The Chinese hope to get in a good lot of revenge on the Fourth of July, when more "foreign devils" will be killed and wounded. To mention the possibility of the Chinese fireworks that the boxers made a way with during their entire insurrection.

DULIN & MARTIN CO.

LAST DAY OF THE DEMONSTRATION OF

"White Mountain" Freezers.

Demonstration ends tomorrow. If you haven't attended yet—stop in during the day and learn how to freeze delicious creams and ices in from 4 to 5 minutes. Ice Cream and Ices—frozen by the "White Mountain" Freezers—SERVED FREE.

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1215 F St. & 1214 G St.

SPECIAL IN GARDEN HOSE,

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THE M. LINDSAY Rubber Co.,

SUCCESSOR TO GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

THIN PEOPLE SHOULD EAT

HART'S BROWN BREAD.

Krafft's Bakery,

CHOICE BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, PIES, Etc.

CLARET,

For Claret Pinch or 50c. 1/2.

TO-KALON Wine Co.

Going A way?

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HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE

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TELEGRAMS AND CABLES.

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Baby Won't Mind Hot Weather

If mother use EVANS TALCUM

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Until further notice store closes at 5:30 o'clock.

Boys' Clothing. (Third Floor.)

Light Wool, Linen, Crash, English and American Galatea. Every popular style, including Russian Blouse, Cossack, Sailor Blouse, Kilts, etc.

Saturday Special Sale of Wash Suits, Galateas, Piques and Other Cool Materials.

Fine Galatee Suits, neat stripes, light and dark effects, neatly pressed, well made, good washing material. Full blouse; sizes 3 to 9. Values, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

Special price, \$1.00.

Galatee Suits in pretty patterns; perfect washing materials; well made; full-cut blouse, very handsomely trimmed; sizes 3 to 12. Values, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Special price, \$1.50.

A lot of about 40 fine Blouse Wash Suits, including imperial reps, Galatee, cloth and flannel—choice goods, cut and finished in latest manner; sizes 3 to 12. Values, \$2.50 and \$2.00.

Special price \$1.95.

A lot of about 30 fine White Pique Blouse Suits, elegant quality—best make and best wash suit that can be obtained—dressed and stylish; sizes 3 to 12. Values, \$5.00 and \$4.00.

Special price, \$3.75.

Girls' Clothing. (Third Floor.)

Light wool, for traveling and general outing purposes. Pretty and cool Chambrays and Linens for country, seashore and mountain wear. Exquisite line of French Dresses for little girls from 4 to 6 years of age—dainty white organdies, Persian lawns and India linons, trimmed with ribbons, laces and insertions. Neat Percale Wrappers, made just for girls, and all sorts of summer wear things—moderately priced.

Misses' Tailor-made Eton Jacket Suits, brown and dark red camel's hair cloth; jacket without collar or revers, finished with vest front and trimmed with attached bands of black taffeta silk; skirt with graduated flounce; sizes 14 and 16.

\$12.50 each.

Misses' Eton Jacket Suits of navy blue Venetian cloth; jacket without collar or revers, trimmed with bands of black taffeta silk and narrow white braid; skirt with circular flounce, finished at top with trimming same as on jacket; sizes 14 and 16.

\$12.50 each.

Misses' English Box Coats, light tan covert cloth, trimmed with two ruffles, each ruffle with a small collar; useful for school and fall wear; sizes 12 to 15.

\$7.50 each.

Girls' Percale Wrappers, neat striped effects, in pink and blue; Mother Hubbard style; sizes 10 to 14.

75c. and \$1.00 each.

Infants' and Children's Summer Wear.

Simple and practical little Slips and Gingham and Percale Frocks for morning wear; cool Cambric Skirts and Gowns and Waists; also pretty Sun Hats and Bonnets and all sorts of comfortable things for wear at home or at the seashore or mountains.

Infants' Close-fitting Mull Caps, trimmed with tucks; edged with lace. Each—25c.

Children's Sun Bonnets, of white, pink and blue lawn; finished with two ruffles. Each—25c.

Children's Sun Hats, in white, pink and blue; trimmed with white stitching. Each—25c.

Infants' Cambric Slips, plait down front, ruffle on neck and sleeves. Each—25c.

Children's Gingham and Percale Wrappers, waist and Hubbard styles, trimmed with insertion, embroidery and ruffles. Each—30c.

Children's Cambric Skirts, made on waist, finished with the red ruffle, edged with lace. Each—20c.

Children's Muslin Gowns, yoke of space tucking, double yoke in back, ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 1 to 8 years. Each—40c.

Slips 10 to 14 years. Each—12c.

Infants' Cotton Shirts, buttoned down front, long sleeves and high neck, short sleeves and low neck. Each—25c.

Children's Muslin Drawers, finished with hem and cluster of tucks; sizes 1 to 6 years. Pair—12c.

Slips 8 years. Pair—12c.

Slips 10 to 12 years. Pair—20c.

Slips 14 years. Pair—25c.

Young Folks' Summer Shoes.

Our stock of Boys', Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes is complete in every particular. We show every kind of shoe for any kind of wear—dress, street, mountain or seashore.

Boys' Black and Tan Russia Calf Lace Shoes, new, up-to-date lasts, full round toes, extension soles, and serviceable shoe for any kind of seashore and country wear; sizes 2 1/2 to 6 B. C. D. and E. Pair—\$3.00.

Boys' Patent Leather Shoes, French patent calf, broad toes, extension soles for dress wear; sizes 2 1/2 to 6. Pair—\$3.00.

Kid Lace Shoes—excellent shoe for every-day wear; sizes 11 to 12. Pair—\$2.50.

Full line of Boys' and Youngs' Oxfords, in patent leather, box calf and vici kid, made on the newest lasts and of the best material—full round toes. Pair—\$2.50 and \$3.00.

Misses' and Children's Patent Kid Button Shoes for dress wear—excellent material and best workmanship; sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Pair—\$2.00.

Full line of Misses' and Children's One-strap Slippers, of black kid and patent leather, also in pink, red and white; sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Pair—\$1.25.

Infants' Shoes of every description adapted to growing feet. Our specialty, the "Kiss-Slip" shoe, is little more than lace edge and head—shown in black and tan, lace or button. Pair—\$1.00.

Patent leather. Pair—\$1.25.

Third floor.

Summer Corsets.

All the correct sorts of Summer Corsets in stock—makes that are well and favorably known. Summer Corsets are not expensive.

W. C. G. Corsets, net. Pair—30c.

W. C. G. Corsets, fine net, long and short. Pr. 50c.

Empire Corsets, bathed. Pair—50c.

P. S. Corsets, imported net, low and short. Pair—50c.</